### THE NEW DOMINION TROUBLES.

Preparations for War with the Fenians.

Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery All Along the Frontier-Canadians Leaving the Dominion to Avoid a Draft-The Annexation Sontiment-The Serried Hosts of the Irish Republic-

Let 'Em Come.

MONTREAL April 21 1870. We are having very stirring times here just now, and if the HERALD readers can refresh their memories with the existing scenes of confusion and alarm lown in Virginia when Old John Brown invaded the "sacred soil," they can, perhaps, form something of in idea of the great hubbub and commotion which the frightened Canadians are enduring. It seems, in fact, that the panic of fear in the Old Dominion. army was less intense and less general than that now prevailing in the New Dominion where, up to tins time, not an armed invader or a single scout has been discovered. "In times of peace preish government believes in during the existence and growth of Fenianism in the United States; and, furthermore, it is very clear that, like old Cliver Cromwell, while they trust in God they will keep their powder dry. There may be a very few within the borders of the Dominion who share in the belief that this whole excitement is a farce of the government, or certain government officials, to accomplish some purpose for their own political or inancial gain, but the majority of the people seem o reckon that an actual aggressive movement is to be made upon their territory, and the reports of Fenian movements, conventions and congresses which are daily received from the United States tend to trengthen rather than weaken this belief. Therefore, accepting the situation as it really is, with the invasion on the other, a growing feeling of annexation everywhere, a total suspension of the habeas corpus act-all these disturbing elements and their kindred incidents have, as may be supposed, brought upon the Dominion people a fever from which they

THE DREADED FENIANS have, as is well known, been the chief cause of alarm here during the past week or ten days. The excitement has been more general and the feeling of insecurity from invasion more sincere than has been admitted by any of the Canadian papers. The overnment still adheres to the declarations made by Sir John A. Macdonald that the hostile organization is more active at this moment than it has been for years, and, instead of relapsing into quiet, preparations are daily going on to resist an expected attack from the Vermont frontier. Montreal, it is said, is the point the sons of the Emerald isie will aim at, and hence this old and staid city is somewhat disturbed. Some 2,000 militia soldiers and volunteers are under arms day and night, and detectives and spies haunt the hotels, depots and drinking saloons in search of Fenians in disguise. Every stranger coming into the city is sported and followed until his business is discovered, and even then a sharp watch is kept upon every movement.

THE HERALD REPORTER SUSPECTED AS A PENIAN SPY.

Upon arriving here your reporter had a little experience which is worth tening, to illustrate how itively alarmed the people are here. It was rainng quite hard when the train reached the Bonaventure station, and, together with other passengers I took a seat in the St. Lawrence Hall coach, it is needless, perhaps, to remark that in this vehicle, as well as all others plying between the hotels and the depot, there was one of the government detectives. When we arrived at the St. Lawrence the names of all were duly registered. The detective then ascertained from the clerk of the hotel those whom be knew and those whom he did not, and then watched the movements of the latter unfortunates. Your reporter and one other gentleman were among those whom the detective was suspicious of, and our perambulations were industricinally followed by the skillul hawkshaw. Happily neither of us said or did anything to warrans that interference with personal interty which a suspension of the nabeas corpus allows; but still the detective kept on our track. In the evening your reporter met an acquamtance—an old citizen of Montreal—and spent a few moments in conversation with him, and when the interview was finished the keen official learned from his jellow-citizen that the one whom he had suspected as a possible enemy to the Dominion was only an inoltensive observer and chronicler of the stirring events which are now going on here. An introduction followed soon after, which resulted in a knowledge of the surveillance which I had ignorantly undergone during the few hours immediately preceding. I also learned that every city of any size in the Dominion is pairoiled by detectives, and strange women as well as strange men are also closely watched. In the American cities and towns consely watched. In the American cities and towns consely watched to the had of the government at Ottawa, and it is upon the information thus gathered, together with that previously furnished Minister Thornton by Secretary Fish, that the authorities base their fearful apprehensions.

The RED COATS ALONG THE BORDER.

The whole frontier along the Vermont line is strongly guarded by British volunteers. Probably not less than 5,000 are aiready in the field, and it is contemplation to send out more reviewed acceless, perhaps, to remark that in this vehicle, as

of that material which would be likely to intimi-date a much inferior force of the frish veterans who fought in the war for the Union, and are now re-puted to belong to the Feman forces. Many of them are mere boys—some not over six-teen years of age—and all are amateurs in the handling of arms. When the troops arrived at St. Johns the colonel in command of one regiments placed a guard on the railroad bridge and around the depot, and an hour or two later, when he made a tour of the lines, he found acveral of his gallant warnors weeping bitterly, and unon interrogating them he found they had sudenly discovered a fondicess for home. He supplied their posts with soldiers of more mature vears, and the next morning the frightened youths were allowed to take the first train for Montreal.

discovered a fondicess for home. He supplied their posts with soldiers of more mature years, and the next morning the frightened youths were allowed to take the first train for Montreal.

ONADIANS LEAVING THE COUNTRY TO AVOID A DRAFT.

When the call was made for Volunteers the invasion seemed so near and the prospect of war so certain that a great many of the French Canadians were impressed with the fear that there would be a draft, and, possessing an uncontrollable desire for peace, they decided to leave the country. Probably from 1,000 to 2,000 of this class have gone over that the States within a fortnight, and the skedaddle still continues. I was in the Vermont Central tacket office about half an hour to-day, and during that time not less than a hundred of these panic-stricken natures came in and purchased tickets for towns in New Hampshire and Massachuseus. They will probably find that asylum of tranquility and serently in the United States which so many Americans found in Canada during the late civil war between the North and South.

GENERAL DEFRESSION IN BUSINESS.

Even if the Fenians should reserve hostile operations for a more distant period, they have, by the contemplating of an invasion, done an incalculable amount of damage to Canada and the Dominion generally in the matter of prostrating temporarily her commercial interests. Scarcely siyshing has been done during the past fortnight, and there are no cheering prospects of early activity in business. The hotel keepers and merchants complain bitterly of this, and are very compatite in the genunciations of Fenianism as well as the needless hullabaloo which they think the government is making. All this damage to capital and business, resulting from Penian fears, as well as the consequent and successive feeling of insecurity of person and property, is producing.

All the damage to capital and business, resulting from Penian fears, as well as the needless hullabaloo which they think the government is making. All this damage to capital and business, result

ous sign of what is to come, and the Cana-pie hall the initiatory movement with feel slight, which even in these perilous and ex-nes they cannot well concest.

The suspension of the habeas corpus act, while it shows that danger is really apprehended, was an act which has caused considerable comment. The proclamation suspensing the act provides for the incarceration until the last of January, 1811, of all persons apprehended on suspicion, without ball of the last of the strong Dominion journal, deplores of with the fact that the suspension of Berley was necessary for the public and the suspension of the suspension o

Arrest of Supposed Fenians in Montreal-Movements of Canadian Troops.

MONTREAL, April 22, 1870.

On the arrival of the American train last evening four men were arrested on suspicion of Fenianism Patrick Griffin and John Webb. The prisoners say they were returning to Quebec from the States, They were arrested under the late act suspending the writ of habeas corpus, on the representation of Quartermaster McPnil, of the Fifty-first battalion, at Hemmingford, who travelled with them from the frontier. They will be brought up for examination.

A hattalion left yesterday afternoon for the frontier. The headquarters will be at La Salle.

The Argenteul Rangers, 400 strong, arrived at ten o'clock last night. They are to do duty at Frelighsburg, Stanbridge and Bedford.

burg, Stanoringe and Bedford.

QUEBEC, April 22, 1870.

The volunteers are still under arms and drill twice a day, both here and at Point Levi. The muster rolls are nearly silled. The Megantic (Fifty-fifth) and Quebec (Eightleth) battalions have offered their services for the Red River expedition, with the understanding that they shall be accepted intact as volunteers.

The Excitement Subsiding in Canada-Instructions for the Withdrawal of the Volunteers from "The Front." TORONTO, April 22, 1870.

A despatch to the Datty Leader from Ottawa to day states that instructions have been issued by the Militia Department to withdraw the volunteers from the front, no trouble appearing to exist there. government here that the Fenlans were moving, and that they had not sufficient force of military to check them without calling the militia on the border, and were afraid to entrust arms in their hands because nearly all of them were Fenlan sympathizers. American government had communicated to the

#### THE PENIAN CONCRESS.

There was the usual crowd outside the doors of the Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, where the Cana-dian-raid-Fenians are holding their Congress, and the usual talk was indulged in as to the probability of an early advance to the front. The majority of that something important was about to be accomplished by the Fenian legislators; but as the persons making these assertions could give no reasons for the faith that was in them, it is safe to presume that they knew as little of what was being done, or what is intended to be done by the Fenian leaders, as the simplest citizen, to whom the organization is

a puzzle and a mystery. It would not be safe, however, to state positively that General O'Neill is unwilling or unprepared to carry out his oft-repeated threats. On the contrary, there is now good reason to believe that under the bluster and blather of this Congress there lurks mischief which it will worry the Dominion government to avert. O'Neill feels it incumbent on him to do something forthwith, and if he is only provided with funds sufficient to carry out his present intentions the English troops in Canada are more likely to meet with Khyder Pass than a Malaga in their route to the Red river.

The Congress is a secret body, and nothing of their proceedings leaks out—which for Fenians is in itself a rather remarkable fact—but if the world was informed of their doings it is hardly likely that they would be any better informed as to the intentions of the leaders of the Fenian movement against the integrity of the Dominion government. The work of the organization in the arrangements for active service is done outside the Congress, and those who are best acquainted with its secret operations, and whose characters entitle them to full credit, assert that the Feulans are on the right track this time, and that they are or soon will be in a position to pay the faithful rank and file in vengeance on the hated redcoarts for all the money they have contributed in the past. A few days or weeks will tell the story, whatever this blathering Congress may do or say.

Officer Williams, of the Broadway squad, yesterday morning appeared before Justice Shandley, at Jederson Market, as complainant against William Varley, alias Reddy the Blacksmith, William John-son and Thomas Draper, who he charges, in comson and Thomas Draper, who he charges, in company with several accomplices of the same lik, were, in the rear of No. 612/4 Broadway. Thursday alternoon, engaged in dog fighting. Reddy, in "windication of his character," stated the fighting did not take place in his saloon, but was in that of his next door neighbor, where there was an animal show, and through some unaccountable means the canines had become engaged in a quarrel, and they were unable to separate them. They were committed in default of \$300 ball each to answer a charge of cruelty to animals, but subsequently furnishing bonds were liberated, and left the court room amidst the congratulations of a host of iriends.

# DOM OVIEDO'S HEIRS.

#### LITERATURE.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. By John William Draoer, M. D., Ll.D. In three volumes. Vol. III. New York: Harper & Brothers. We can add nothing more to the praise which has been bestowed upon the first volumes of this work than to say that the concluding volume is in every respect equal to the others. There is the same graphic, animated style, and the same desire to

cent civil war. The events related in the volume be fore us are those which occurred between Mr. Lin coin's emancipation proclamation and the disband-ment of the Union army. Two chapters, which ment of the Union army. Two chapters, which conclude the work, contain a retrospect of the war and the author's views regarding the future prospect of the United States. Protessor Draper appears to entertain the opinion generally held that the negro will finally disappear from the republic by means of death and migration to the warmer regions of the Continent. He also renews his alvocacy of the removal of the capital from Washington to "a more central; a more convenient, a more secure position." His views regarding the causes of the war and regarding the future of the country with the read with deep interest, even though a majority of his readers will not agree with him as to the necessity for the centratized government he describes, and which he so ardently desires.

A BATTLE OF THE BOORS, Recorded by an Unknown Writer for the Use of Authors and Publishers. Edited and published by Gall Hamilton. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

Excepting the scandal to which it gives publicity this book possesses no value whatever. The author merely describes her professional experience with a firm of Boston publishers, who, it seems, did not treat her fairly. In fact, she claims that they tried to defraud her out of her just dues. The story she tells, if true, is merely an illustration of Yankee meanness, and her endeavor to make money out of her lift-treatment by these publishers is merely another illustration of Yankee cuoldity. If the expression of this opinion seems barsh it is none the less right that we should express it. A perusal of the book will satisfy any person that the publishers who tried to cheat her and the author "trying to turn an honest penny" by retailing scandal are a bad set altogether. And with this we dismiss them and the book. firm of Boston publishers, who, it seems, did not

UNIVERSAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF BIO-GRAPHY AND MYTHOLOGY. By J. Thomas, A. M., M. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lappincott & Co. This work contains brief "memoirs of the eminent ersons of all ages and countries, and accounts of the

various subjects of the Norse, Hindoo and classic in the different languages in which they are used."
It will be comprised within forty-five parts, of which five parts have already been published, and when complete will be one of the most valuable blographical pronouncing dictionaries in our language.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW. Edited by Edward I. Sears, LL.D. New York: Edward I. Sears.

The March number of this review fully maintains the enviable reputation it has won of being the best publication of the kind in the United States. It does not contain a poor article. "Rabelats and His Times." "National Organic Life," "Louis XI. and His Times," "Opuum and the Opium Trace," "Erasmus and His Influence," "The Frenca Crisis," "A Neighboring World" and "Our Criminals and Our Judiclary" comprise its list of reviews, and are all thoughtfully considered and ably written papers. The "Notices and Criticisms" are also good.

book published from the "National Temperance Society and Publication House" of this city, and is full of very dull and stupid jokes and a lot of very old and commonplace arguments against drunkenness. While we willingly credit the compiler with good intentions we must confess to a strong donot of the efficacy of this book in the cause of temperance.

PRINCIPLES OF A SYSTEM OF PHILOSOPHY, by Austin Bierpower, A. M. (New York: Cariton & Langhan), seeks "to reconcile the more difficult question of metaphysics and religion with themselves and with the sciences and common sense." We can with the sciences and common sense." We can discover nothing very original or striking in the best principles enunciated, while there are some which lack sound reasoning and cannot convince. The author falls into the same error that other speculators in philosophy have fallen into before him. He forgets that the sciences are not founded on mere speculation, but on certain facts, which are incontrovertible; whereas the basis of religions perceptions with the facts of science demands something more than common sense, which is itself intuition.

PROVERBS. ECCLESIASTES AND THE SOUGH OF Solomon is a small book containing the scriptural works named in the title, "with notes, critical, explanatory and practical, designed for both pasfor and people," by Rev. Henry Cowles, D. D. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.) Dr. Cowles has already made reputation by his commentaries on other parts of the Old Testament, and this work will doubtless receive, as it deserves to receive, the same laworable consideration from the public that his previous ones

WALKER'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE (Ne v York: W. W. Swayne) is, as we have it here, published in a small, compact

AN OLD-PASHIONED GIRL by Louiss M. Alcott Boston: Roberts Brothers), is a pleasant story-not quite so good as "Little Women," but readable throughout. Polly, the heroine, is the old-fashioned girl, in every respect the opposite of the girl of the period, and a delightful creature to read of and—to know. As in her other works, the authoress exhibits much power in delineating character. There is a great deal of the humorous in the story, which will amuse and entertain old and young.

MARY'S GRAMMAR, by Mrs. Marcet (New York: D. Appleton & Co.), can be commended for its thorough dentability to children. Mrs. Marcet has hit upor the plan by which the young can be taught to the plan by which the young can be taight to "speak and write the English language with pro-priety," understanding fully what they speak and write. This plan is comprised in a series of conver-sations, in which the use and meanings of words and their parts of speech are explained pleasantly and simply. The book ought to be in every school where small children are taught grammar.

#### RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In the six years 1862-67 1,268 persons were killed upon the rallways of the United Kingdom, and 4,428 persons were injured; among them were 112 passengers killed and 3,897 injured without any fault of their own, and 97 passengers killed and 29 injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution, or at least attributed to this cause by the rallway companies. In those six years the railway companies paid £1,460,568 as compensa-tion for personal injury done upon the railroads. In tion for personal injury done upon the railroads. In injured without any fault of their own, and 22 passengers were killed and 6 injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution; making a total of 62 passengers killed and 525 mjured. In 1869, 17 passengers were killed and no less than 1,043 injured without any fault of their own, and 22 passengers were mijured. In 1869, 17 passengers were killed and no less than 1,043 injured without any laut of their own, and 22 passengers were killed and 17 injured from their own misconduct or want of caution; making a total of 39 passengers killed and 1,060 injured, 35 being killed in England, 3 in Scotland and 1 in Iroland. Three hundred and fifty-seven passengers were injured in one collision on June 23, 1869, at New-cross station. Of the passengers killed and 1869, 12 loot their lives by collisions of trains, 4 by part of the train getting of the rails, 1 (a child) was killed by the carriage door on the off side giving way when she was leaning against 1, 12 by alighting from or attempting to enter a train in motion, 1 (a child) by falling out of a train in motion owing to want of care on the part of its parents, 6 by incantionsly crossing the line at a station, 2 run over at stations through their own want of caution, and I was killed by "incantiously" looking out of a window when near a station, his beed coming in contact with a bridge only threten and a half inches from the window. The whole number of casualties in 1868 and 1869 was as follows:—In 1868 62 passengers killed and 523 injured, and in 1869 38 killed and 1,650 mijured; in 1868, 11 miled and 3 injured while crossing at level crossings, and in 1869, 23 killed and 3 injured; from miscelaneous causes 4 killed and 14 mijured; in 1868, 51 killed and 3 injured; from miscelaneous causes 4 killed and 1,232 injured in 1869, and 31 in killed and 1 injured; in 1868, 83 ervants of companies of contractors killed and 65 injured, and in 1869, 15 killed and 3 injured in 1869, and 31 persons killed and 4 injured in 1869, and 31 injured in 1869, and 31 persons killed and 4 injured in 1869, and 31 persons killed and 4 injured in 1869, and 31 persons killed and 4 injured in 1869, and 31 persons killed and 4 injured in 1869, and 31 persons killed and 4 injured in 1869, and 31 persons killed and 4 injured in 1869, and 32 persons killed and 4 injured in 1869, and 32 persons kille

DUN CYEDO'S HEIRS.

BROOKLYN, April 21, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
In your columns of the 8th of February I find a statement to the effect that my father, Don Estabaa S. C. de Oviedo, deceased, had left his widow the sole administratrix of his will. This I beg to contradict, as so far up to date no will has been found. There are twenty-two of us, children of Don Estaban S. C. de Oviedo, educated in Europe and America, and we are the sole heirs of his property; and such we will prove.

ALBERTO SANTA CRUZ DE OVIEDO.

A YOUNG LOADY ACCIDENTALLY SHOOTS AND KILLS HERSELD.—Yesterday afternoon a small party of ladies and gentlemen were out near the University practicing with small Derringer pistols at a target. Who had a pistol in her hand, raised it to her breast who had a pistol in her ha

### THE COURTS.

A Collision Case-Embezzling a Letter-Larceny by a Custom House Official-A Counterfeiter Committed for Trial-Indecent Assault-A Burglar Sentenced.

> CHITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. A Collision Case. Before Judge Blatenford.

ooner Hero vs. The Steamboat Northfield. This was a suit brought by the owners of the schooner Hero against the owners of the steamboat orthfield for damages alleged to be incurred by the Northfield for damages alleged to be incurred by the former vessel, while being tugged by the tugboat Hunter, by a collision with the Northfield, to the pilot of which the blame of the collision was charged. The collision took place off the Battery, sinking the schooner, involving a loss to the owners of \$4,500, for the recovery of which the action was brought. Judge Blatchford holds that the collision was caused by the Hunter tugboat not stopping soon enough, and the Northfield was blameless. The linet is therefore dismissed as against the Northfield, but a decree is ordered against the Hunter, with costs.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Alleged Embezzlement of a Letter.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. William Harney.—The de ndant is charged with having obtained a regis tered letter containing a small amount of money from the Post Office by fraudelently representing hunself to be a messenger from a Mr. William Thompson, a guest at French's Hotel, to whom the letter was addressed. The defendant was held for trial.

Alleged Larceny at the Public Stores.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. John Jackson.—The defen dant, late a foreman in the public stores, Trinity place, was brought up for examination on a charge place, was brought up for examination on a charge of stealing fifteen sik scarfs from goods stored in his charge, belonging to Strange & Co., 41 Waker street. Defendant admitted having sold the goods in question, and seiling them to a merchant in Brooklyn, but stated that he had found them in the sweepings of the store. For the prosecution testimony was given that often very valuable articles were found in the sweepings, and that it was the duty of the store-keeper or any person employed for the occasion to deliver up all goods found in the sweepings of the store.

The examination stands adjourned till Wednesday

An Alloged Counterfeiter Committed. The United States vs. Wallace Crosby .- The defer dant who is charged with having counterfeit money in his possession, with intent to pass the same, wa in his possession, with intent to pass the same, was arrested in Union square by a detective of the Secret Service Division. On being searched heve \$20 counterfeit notes, purporting to be the Issae of the National Bank of Utica, and one \$50 counterfeit Treasury note was found in his possession. On being arrested the accused made a desperate effort to break from his captors, but without success, and he adimately "owned up" and was committed for trial.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIOVE Indecent Assault. Before Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.

The first case tried by the jury yesterday was an ndictment against John D. Currie charging him with committing an indecent assault upon his own laughter on the 7th of March, 1867, when she was thirteen years old. In consequence of a legal tech nicality the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty," on the ground of a variance between the proof and the indictment. Judge Bedford promptly directed the indictment. Judge Bedford promptly directed the girl to be brought before the Grand Jury and make a complaint of rape. The daugnter of the accused (who was very small for her age but quite menigent) was conducted to the Grand Jury room, and after hearing her story they brought in an indictment for rape. He was arraigned upon that charge in the afternoon, and the case was set down for trial mass.

John Mortimer, who was charged with burgiariously entering the factory of John Menjoin, 3s1 Pearl street, on the 11th of April, and stealing twenty-Joar deliars? worth of eigurs, pleaded gunty to petry larceny. As the prosecution could not convict of a higher offence this plea was accepted, and the prisoner sentenced to the Penttentary for six months. BURGLARY. A FEMALE BOARDING HOUSE LODGER SENT TO THE

Susan A. McNabb, who picaded guilty a few days since to an attempt at grand larceny, was brought up for sentence, Mrs. Stearns, who keeps a boarding nouse at 334 fourth avenue, compained that the accused (who was a well dressed, genteel-looking woman) stole dresses valued at \$200 on the 12th of this month. The City Judge in disposing of her said he had been miormed that she was a very bad woman, and that she had roobed several boarding houses. His Honor thought I was time to put her cut of the way for the sake of the protection of landladies. She was sent to the Sing Sing Prison for two years.

CARRYING A SLUNGSHOP. CARRYING A SLUNGSHOP.
William Howard pleaded gulity to carrying a slungshot, and for that offence was sent to the State Prison for one year. The City Judge said that there was an indictment against Howard for petit tarceny, upon which he would be tried at the expiration of The Grand Jury brought in a batch of indictments,

The Grand Jury brought in a batch of indictments, and having fluished their business lifs thonor discharged them for the term.

A SHOP-LIFTER CONVICTED.

Charles F. Keorner was tried and convicted of grand larceny in stealing a piece of cassimore, on the 15th of March, worth forly dollars, from the clothing store of Andrew Leon, 30 avenue B. He acted in complicity with a woman who appeared as a witness against nim. The Clurt sent him to the State Prison for two years and six months.

AN ALLEGED EMIGRANT SWINDLER ON TRIAL.
Lake in the afternoon John O'Toole was placed on trial charged with obtaining money by false pretences. Mr. Pellows, in opening the case, said that there were several indictments against the defendant, whom he expected to prove to be an emigrant swindler. The complainant, Thomas Holmes, a sailor, alleged that O'Toole collected his wages (\$116) by means of a power of attorney obtained by him under false pretences. The case will be finished on Monday.

#### BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPARME COURT-CIRCUIT. A Stock Transaction.

Edward M. Walte vs. Spencer H. Smith, Joseph A. Seaver and Edward A. Bowen. -Plaintiff sued to recover \$1,937, which he claimed was due him under the following circumstances:—In August, 1363, he the following circumstances:—In August, 1569, he entered into arrangements with the defendants, who are New York prokers, for the purchase and sale of stock. He deposited as margin collateral security, and the understanding was that the stocks were to be purchased and sold under the direction of planuis. On the 1d of November he directed defendants to buy New York Central, then at 1892, which they failed to do. In consequence of this neglect plaintiff claums he sustained a loss of \$1,937, as the stock mereased in value. The defence was that they were not bound to purchase, as the margins were too much impaired. The jury rendered a vertical in favor of plaintiff for \$1,718.

Important Decision of Judge Troy - The Powers of the Court-Judgment Debtors,

Rufus K. Terry vs. Peter H. Hultz.—On an affidavit that judgment was recovered by the above named plaintin against the above named delendant, on the 7th day of February, 1870, in the Supreme Court, for \$5,107 19, and the judgment roll filed on that day in the office of the Clerk of the county of Kings, and that execution thereon was duly issued to the Sheriif of the county of Queens, where the judgment dector resided at the time of issuing such execution, and still so resides, that said execution had been returned unsatisfied, and that George Averili, residing in the county of Kings, was then indebted to the said judgment dector in an amount exceeding the sum of ten dollars, and also had property belonging to him. An order was made by me requiring the said Averili to appear before me at a time specified in said order and be examined concerring such alleged indebtedness and property; which order having been duly served upon said Averili, he now appears and claims that the facts stated in the affidavit do not confer jurisdiction upon the County Judge of Kings county to make the order aforesaid, for the reason that by said afindavit it does not appear that any execution upon said judgment was issued to the Sheriif of the said county of kings. The ebjection thus interposed presents a new and exceedingly important question, which, in the absence of any previous reported decision upon the subject, must be determined by reference to the provisions of the statute above.

Section 222 of the Code provides that "when an execution against property of the judgment debtor, or of any previous reported decision upon the subject, must be determined by reference to the provisions of the statute above.

Section 222 of the Lode provides that "when an execution against property of the county where is resides or has a place of business, or, if he do not reside in the State, to the sheriff of the county where is resident of the county where is residently to the sheriff of the county where is residently and county of county. The affec

of the judgment debtor, or of any one of several debtors in the same judgment, and upon an addavit that any person of corporation has proceety of such judgment debtor, or is indebted to him in an amount exceeding the sum of ten dollars, the judge may, by an order, require such person or corporation, or any officer or member thereof, to appear at a specified time and place, and be examined concerning the same. The judge may also, in his discretion, require notice of such proceeding to be given to any party," &c.

It will be observed that this latter section does not designate the officer by whom the order may be made except as "the judge," and the same language is used throughout the whole of the rest of the secondeinapter of the ninth title of the Code, which relates exclusively to proceedings supplementary to execution. Hence the question arises in this case as to what "judge" is intended and who may make an order for the examination of a third person indebted to, and having property belonging to, a judgement debtor, as provided by section 294.

There can be no doubt, inasmuch as the whole chapter relates to the same subject, that the provisions thereof, subsequent to the first section (292), referring to "the judge" who may make the order, evidently intends to relate to some judge previously described, and we must look, therefore, to section 202 to ascertain what judges are therein designated.

We find by this latter section that jurisdiction is conferred only upon "a judge of the court or a county judge of the county to which the execution was issued, or a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of New York, when the execution with section 204. I am satisfied that a county judge has no power to make an order for the examination of a third party in proceedings supplementary to execution upon a judgment to his county. And the fact that such execution has been issued to a different county, where the judgment debtor resides, as a nite scale onlers no jurisdiction upon me to make the order obta

#### SCIENTIFIC IN TELLIGENCE.

The Prince of Wales' Mummy Unrolled. The London Court Journal, of April 9, reports as follows:—"A coffin and mummy discovered at Old vations undertaken last year by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, have just been deposited in the museum of the Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich. The mummy is in excellent preservation, although it appears to have been partly opened in search of scarabac and other ornaments. The reflect sithough it appears to have been partly opened in search of scarabar and other ornaments. The relies have been thus described by Dr. S. Hirch, keeper of Oriental antiquities at the British Museum:—'1. Inner coffin, in shape of a mummy, of syea more wood, lace colored red, and bearded, striped headdress and collar on the neck, with the following representations:—The goddess Nu kneeling on a doorway; judgment scene in the Hall of Truth, Hades; vignette of the 125th chapter of the Rithal; vist of the soul to the nummy on its her; vignete of the eighty-ninth chapter of the Rithal; vist of the soul to the intermy on the her; vignete of the dead, Anubis, ilorus, and symbolic eyes. Isis on feet; at the back the Tat, crowned with the Arf, and dedications to detties. At the foot Apis, bearing a mummy on its back. This coffin is covered with lines of hierogryphics in black upon a yellow ground, the dedications to and specches of the decased and detties. It is of the period of the twenty-fifth dynasty, about B. C. 750, in good condition and preservation. 2. Mummy of Ptaharties: son of sheponian and Takeanebenhar, in its bandages prepared with blumen; it has been partly opened. The existence of the totals in which the remains were found was made known to the Prince by an Arab, whose grand/ather had discovered it."

## Female Physicians to Russia-Witchery to

the Case. It is stated in the mails from Europe that the Russlan government has announced that women will hereafter be admitted to medical schools and to medical practice. The origin of this concession is remarkable. Formerly it was found that the Cossacks objected to being attended by male physicians, on investigation it was discovered that they held a superstuden concerning all diseases, and that their only ideas of remedial agents related to the meantations, charms and holy herbs administered by witches. For ages the witch had been their physician, and the tradition was so strong, that a few years and when some indice abortion to the governyears ago, when some ladies applied to the government for admission to the chief medical school of Sc. Fetersburg, a few of them were admitted on condition that they would parsus their practice among the Cossacks. It was evidently michael to supersede the "witches." This seems to have been fol-

Scientific Notes. A new polar expedition is being got ready at Bre

Imperial Academy of Sciences at Vienna. Dr. Brubns, aided by other German doctors, is Prof. Fée and Dr. Grazion, Director of the Imperial Gardens at Rio Janeiro, have published a treatise on

Gardens at Icio Janeiro, nave published a treatise on the Cryptogams of Brazil.

The report of the Caghari Chamber of Commerce shows that the mining industry of Sardinia is annu-ally increasing.

The Imperial Academy of Science, Agriculture and

The Imperial Academy of Science, Agriculture and Art of falle, France, offers two prizes of a thousand france acut; one for the best work on some binarch of experimental physics, the other for the best work on the use of the thermometer in medicine.

The Accademia delle Scienze at Turn have brought out seven new parts of their "Att," full of papers on dynamic electricity, or the electric spark, on mathematical and arithmetical questions, on the anomaly presented by vulcanized india rubber with regard to neat, on systematic integrals, and on mineralogical chemistry.

#### AN ENGLISH CHURCH SCANDAL.

In the Court of Arches, London, April 8-as reported in the London journals next day-before Sir R. Phillimore, the case of Martin vs. Jackson was heard. The prosecutor is Mr. John Martin, who prefers charges of adultery and gross lamiliarities against the Rev. John Jackson, rector of Leibury, Herefordshire.
Sir Trayers I wiss (Queen's Advocate). Dr. Tristam and Mr. C. Browne appeared for the promoter; and Sir John Karslake and Mr. Charles for the reverend

and Mr. C. Browne appears for the promoter; and Sir John Karslake and Mr. Charles for the reverend defendant.

The Queen's Advocate, in opening the case, cited the various charges in the articles and asked the court to deal with the defendant in accordance with the jurisdiction exercised by that court. He went into the particulars of adultery, of the gross familiarities between Elizabeth Parry and the defendant from February to June, 1865. On the 15th of Jane, 1865, Elizabeth Parry left defendant's service, but on the 1st of October of the same year, with the sanction and at the instance of the defendant, she returned to his house and was there confined of a child, of whom she alleged Mr. Jackson was the father. Then, agaid, similar misconduct was carried on between Mr. Jackson and another servant maned Elizabeth Lane, between the months of January and April, 1865. The defendant admitted his orders as a priest, and his collation to the rectory of Ledbury; but he set up a history of himself which might be shortly stated as giving nimself a good character in the various onless of curate, vicar and rector held by him.

The rearned advocate said ne would call Enzabeth Parry and the woman (Mrs. Brooks) who delivered her of the child; the woman present at the delivery of the girl Lane, and her mother, and this evidence, coupled with the letters of Mr. Jackson, would prove, however paintin it might be, that this reverned geniteman had been gainty of the charges brought against him. Elizabeth Parry was then called and stated that she was thirty-tarce years of age; 1, 1865 she entered the defendant's house as housemand. Mr. Jackson had one son, a untor, and he had several men servants white she was history as his his service. She then went into details of the carges.

The case was not concluded when the court rose.

#### CHO? PROSPECTS IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

(ROF PROSPECTS IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

[From the Rochester (N. Y.) Express, April 19.]

Winter wheat in this section is looking at least fifty per cent better than at this time hast year. The early winter was thought to be unfavorable, but the heavy snow in March covered the fields through the most critical time and the wheat comes out without injury, many fields looking much better than when winter set in. The amount sown last fail was probably not quite up to the usual average on account of extremely low prices, but the crop per acre will be a large one.

It is too early to judge about other crops. Clover has come through the winter well, having been saved from injury by the same causes which have preserved the wheat crop.

Spring grain will be very late. Not a bushel of oats or barley has yet been sawn, and very little will be got in before the list of May. This late seeding is unfavorable to a full crop, especially for barley, and, owing to the low price of barley, a much smaller amount of that grain will be sown than usual. Oats will be largely sown, as at fifty cents per bushel they pay better than any other crop. We should not be surprised to see considerably higher prices paid for barley and lower for oats next season. The dissemination of new and prolific varieties of oats will tell on this year's crop as never before. Last year it did not count, as all the improved oats were saved for seed. It is about time for some one to introduce a more prolific barley. There is money in it for any man who can get an improved kind and severine it vigorously.

Potatoes will not be largely planted this season, but mere attention will be paid to corn. It is early enough to have a large breadth of corn ground ploughed in good season.

Fruit of all kinds, peaches not excepted, promises to be abundant. The danger to the peach crop has entirely passed. Ice is out of the lakes more completely than usual so early in the season, and we expect an unishally warm and pleasant month of May. The high snow banks have entirely disapp

#### THE BALTIMORE HORROR

Particulars of the Frightful Butchery of Four Children - Scene and Manner of the Tragedy-The Victims as Found-Testimony and Verdict.

[From the Baltimore Sun, April 22.] The vicinity of Central avenue and Jefferson street was yesterday afternoon thrown into a state of the wildest excitement by one of the most frightful tragedies that has perhaps ever taken place in this community. Mrs. Catharine Marsh, residing with her father, Michael Dwyer, at No. 99 Central avenue, near Jefferson street, killed her four young children, by cutting their throats, and cut her mother also in such a manner that but slight hopes are entertal

for her recovery.

SCENE AND MANNER OF THE TRAGEDY. It appears that about four o'clock in the after-noon Mrs. Marsh proceeded to Primary School No 13, on Jefferson street, near Caroline, where her

It appears that about four o'clock in the affernoon Mrs. Marsh proceeded to Primary School No. 13, on Jefferson street, near Caroline, where her eldest child, named James, a bright boy of eight years of age, was at school. She took him from the school room, it is said, against his wish, and, conducting him to a shed in the yard, cut his throat from ear to ear with a large butcher kinie, which she had previously borrowed from a neighboring grocery store on the pretence of desiring to cut meat. Leaving the child's body where she had slain it, Mrs. Marsh then proceeded to her home, with the knife reeking with the blood of her first born concealed under her apron, where size found her mother. Mrs. Neille Dwyer, aged fity-three years, sitting at the iront window sewing. She at once approached her, and with the same knife cut her throat in such a terriole manner as to render it doubtini, in the opinion of the physicians, if she can recover. She then cut the throats of her three remaining children—William, aged six years; Mary Jane, aged four years, and George, aged two years. The heads of the children were nearly severed from the bodies.

THE ROPHES AS FOUND.

Mary Jane and George were found in the room in which their grandmother lay, out William appears to have been murdered while engaged in swinging in the yard, as he was found with his feet handing to the swing. Some children entering the yard caught a ginnipse of the norrible sight of little William hanging thus, and raising an alarm, Sergeant Heard, of the Eastern district, hurried into the house, where he was shocked to find Mrs. Dwyer with her throat frightfully cut; he also found two of the children with their throats cut, ad, on going into the yard, he found Mrs. Marsh there brandsning the butcher knife within a lew feet of the body of the child killed in the swing. He at once arrested her and took her to the Eastern station house, where she readined until after the Coroner had been called and held as in house a gentleman had an interview with the unfortunat

and the eidest boy brought home dead from the school.

Sergeant Heard testified that he was on Jefferson street at the time the alarm was given; ran into the house; saw the old lady in the passage with her throat cut; saw one of the children lying on the foor dead, and ran into the yard, and there saw the woman with a lawe knife in the hand, and the boy within hanging by the right foot from a swing, with his throat cut; arrested the woman and took her to the Eastern station house; when he got in the street with her she asked him to go to the school house, and she would show him another of the children; on the way to the station house she said they were all aetter off, and that it was their father's fault, and said she was sorry for what she had done.

fault, and said sne was sorry for what she had done.

Miss Rebecca Dwyer, sister of the accused, testified that she was out of the house at the time of the murder; did not think her sister was insane; she always talked rationally; she was very high tempered.

Officer Turner testified:—Went into the house soon after Sergeant Heard; askedthe woman why she did it; she said they were in Heaven now, but it was all their father's fault; one of the children was lying in the basement passage, another in the middle room, and the other was hanging in the swing by the right foot, with its throat cut from ear to ear.

The jury then retired to another room, and in a few moments returned with a verdict "That the children came to their deaths from a knife in the hands of their mother." Coroner Carr then committed Mrs. Marsh to jail for the action of the Grand Jury.

mitted Mrs. Marsh to jail for the action of the Grand Jury.

THE GRANDMOTHER'S STATEMENT.

Mrs. Neille Dwyer, the mother of Mrs. Marsh, made a statement subsequent to the coroner's inquest, before Justice Staylor, which is somewhat different from the above. She said that everything was agreeable about the house; her daughter came to her and asked for ten cents; she replied that she hadn't it, when the daughter replied, "Never mind, I have it;" she then went up stairs, put on her bonnet, went out, and after a short absence came back; on her return she went into the yard where william was playing on a swing, and, seizing him, cut his throat; she next attacked Mary Jane and cat her throat; the old lady, seeing what was going on, started with the youngest, George, in her arms, when the daughter took the child and cut its throat, and then seizing her, cut her throat.

After the tragedy.

The scene at the house after the tragedy was of a most metancholy description. The bodies of the murdered children, all remarkably good looking, lay side by side; they had on the same cooting in which they were killed, which was neat and clean. The scene of the tragedy was visited by several thousand persons during the afternoon and evening, and of those who succeeded in getting into the liouse but lew left with dry eyes. Captain Kenney, of the Eastern police station, was present with a force of policemen and preserved order, although until a late hour the crowd lingered about the premises.

At the school house.

of the Eastern police station, was present with a force of policemen and preserved order, although until a late hour the crowd lingered about the premises.

At the school house.

The body of Whiliam, killed in the yard of public school No. 13, was not aiscovered until the school was dismissed, when there was great consternation among the children. Mrs S. E. Day, the principal, on learning the facts, fainted, and it was found necessary to call in the aid of a physician. The body was carried home by the police and placed beside the other children.

HUSBAND AND GRANDFATHER.

The husband of Mrs. Marsh formerly kept a barber snop adjoining the Whiliam Tell House, on Pratt street, but has been absent from the city over a year, supposed in New York.

Mr. Michael Dwyer, the lather of the unfortunate woman, is a respectable blacksmith, carrying on the business. He appeared perfectly overwhelmed with grief at the rash act of his daughter and the loss of his grandchildren, of whom he is said to have been very fond.

STATEMENT OF DETECTIVE CRONE.

Mr. Wm. C. Crone, Calef of Police, states that for some time past Mrs. Marsh had ocen importanting mim in regard to the whereabouts of her husband. Her last interview with Mr. Grone was about ten days ago, when she spoke of attempts being made to take her children from hier and place them in one of the institutions for deatitute children. She remarked that the very thought of separating from her children made her distracted, and she must hear from her husband. Mr. Crone endeavored to soothe her by telling her inta Mr. Marsh had possibly gone to some fereign country, and she might possibly gone to some fereign country, and she might possibly soon hear from him. This was the last time he saw her until after the tragedy. Mr. Crone was one of the parties who conveyed Mrs. Marsh to prison, and on hear way over she importanced him by name not to place her with lewd women. She asked many questions as to the condition of her children, particularly of her edest son, and on being told that

speeds.
The crowd of visitors to the house continued until The crowd of visitors to the house continued until long after midnight, and the small rooms of the house were filled with persons constantly coming and going. Among the visitors were hundreds of ladies. Several policemen were on duty at the house all night. The bodies of the four children were laid out side by side, ranged according to age, carefully cleansed of thood and all healty dressed in write, the little girl and the youngest child having on nicely wrought winte dresses. The two eldest boys were strikingly handsome. The little girl's hair, of a light golden color, was carefully dressed and lell in ringlets about her face. There were no visible marks of violence on any of the children, the dresses of each having been so carefully adjusted as to conceal the horrible wounds in the throat that had deprived them of life.